FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1836. [NO. 996.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber, a mouse coloured COW, with horns, mark not recollected. She has been missing about 2 months, perhaps she has had a calf. Any information will be thankfully received.
W. S. LATTA.
June 29, 1836. 95-2w

NOTICE.

J. R. ST. JOHN, GREGORY & CO., mailed at New Orleans on the 11th May last, a PACKAGE, containing Bank Notes, amounting to $8401, marked Trust, and directed to J. R. St. John & Co., New York, which has not reached its place of destination. The public are cautioned against receiving any of the said Bank Notes, as described in the following list, but are requested to detain any that may be offered, and give information to J. R. St. John & Co., either at New York, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston; or to J. E. Sheffield & Co., Mobile; or to Stark & Pearce, Fayetteville, N. C

Three NOTES U. S. Bank of 500 dollars each.

	In favor,	Cashier,	President,	Date.
A.	7053	S. Jaudon.	W. McIlvain.	N. Biddle. 3 March, '28
D.	5802	do	do	do 1 Oct. '29
E.	10051	J. Saul.	do	do 7 Feb. '35

Also, 68 NOTES of 100 dollars U. S. Bank, viz:

D.	79	Seth Wheatin.	Jno. A. Smith.	W. Jones, 1 Sept. '17
G.	950	W. C. Nicholas,	do	do 7 May, '17
F.	1250	B. Richardson,	do	do 6 May, '17
E.	7006	J. Hunter,	Thos. Wilson,	N. Biddle, 1 Dec. '25
B.	13786	M. Robinson,	McIlvain,	do 9 Nov. '27
F.	1425	P. Bacot	do	do 8 July '26
L.	8834	J. Harper	do	do 7 Feb. '29
"	25841	M. Robinson	do	do 19 Nov. '27
"	6731	S. Jaudon	do	do 3 Jan. '31
"	816	J. Robertson	do	do 1 Jan. '30
"	156	P. Benson	do	do 21 Dec. '27
"	5257	J. Summerville	do	do 7 May, '28
K.	270	J. L. Roberts	do	do 1 Aug. '27
"	800	J. Summerville	do	do 7 May, '28
"	1297	do	do	do 3 April, '30
"	2993	S. Jaudon	do	do 2 April, '30
"	1293	J. Summerville	do	do 3 April, '30
"	511	do	do	do 7 May, '28
"	3296	do	do	do 3 April '30
"	1571	P. Bacot	do	do 1 Jan. '29
"	5930	S. Jaudon	do	do 14 May, '30
"	888	J. Summerville	do	do 7 May, '28
L.	370	J. Robertson	do	do 1 Dec '28
"	363	do	do	do 1 Dec. '28
"	2146	J. Summerville	do	do 3 April '30
"	159	Edwd Shippen	do	do 1 June, '28
"	6366	S. Jaudon	do	do 3 Jan. '27
"	526	Jno. White	do	do 18 Nov. '28
"	727	J. Harper	do	do 16 Oct '28
M.	1066	do	do	do 9 Feb. '31
"	1136	J. Summerville	do	do 7 May, '28
"	888	P. Benson	do	do 22 Feb. '31
"	7074	S. Jaudon,	do	do 3 Jan. '31
"	2582	M. Robinson,	do	do 19 Nov. '27
"	312	J. White	do	do 9 April '27
"	2005	S. Jaudon	do	do 8 Jan. '28
"	4915	do	do	do 4 March '29
N.	105	J. R. Carpenter	do	do 7 Sept. '31
O.	2244	S. Jaudon	do	do 6 Feb. '32
"	693	J. Summerville	do	do 3 April '32
"	279	J. Fowler	do	do 19 Dec. '31
P.	874	S. Jaudon	do	do 6 Feb. '32
"	2479	do	do	do 6 Feb. '32
"	281	J. Summerville	do	do 3 Dec. '31
"	302	J. White	do	do 1 Aug. '31
"	289	do	do	do 1 Aug. '31
Q.	79	M. Robinson	do	do 1 Nov. '31
"	192	J. Hunter	do	do 1 Nov. '31
"	844	S. Jaudon	do	do 6 Feb. '32
"	211	J. White	do	do 1 Aug. '31
"	1016	L. R. Marshall	do	do 8 June '32
"	1260	S. Jaudon	do	do 6 Feb. '32
"	7	J. White	do	do 22 April '31
R.	4690	E. S. Wheeler	S. Jaudon	do 8 Jan. '33
C.	4856	C. S. Tolwell	do	do 10 Jan. '33
C.	205	C. Thomas	do	do 2 Nov. '33
"	208	do	do	do 2 Nov. '33
F.	1175	do	do	do 23 April '35
"	1045	G. W. Fairman	do	do 18 April '35
"	1525	E. S. Wheeler	do	do 27 April '35
"	2237	P. Seip	do	do 29 July '35
G.	2231	do	do	do 12 Aug. '35
H.	401	C. Thomas	do	do 3 Sept. '34
"	2921	Jos. Saul	do	do 28 April '35
F.	2747	do	do	do 28 April '35
"	906	J. Hunter	do	do 1 Jan. '35
"	404	M. Robinson	do	do 1 Dec. '34
"	1022	do	do	do 10 July '34

150 and 2 5's, Steuben Co. Bank, Bath, N. Y. 20
14 & 15, Union Bk. Ten. pay Girard Bk. Phil. 15
110 Montg'y Br. Ala. Bk. on Phœnix Bk. N. Y. 10
100, Decatur do. do do. 40
15 Fulton Bank New York City 5
15 National Bank do. 5
15 Bank Sandusky, Ohio 5
15 Danvers Bank, Mass. 1

$101

Also, a package, mailed at the same place, on the 9th May, containing Bank Notes amounting to $1129, marked "Wonder 9 May," as follows:
Two U. S. Bank Notes of $500 each.

No.	Favor	Cash'r,	Pres't	Date.
2706	C. Thomas,	S. Jaudon,	N. Biddle,	12 May, '35
14493	J. Saul,	do	do	7 Feb'y, '35

Various Bank Notes, amounting to $129 00.

Lime.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer Clarendon, 200 casks Thomastown LIME, and for sale by
P. I. TILLINGHAST.
June 29, 1836. 95tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 7th inst., a Negro Boy named RALPH, 22 years of age, rather light complection, five feet eleven inches high, has a very large scar on the back of his neck, caused by a burn. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him.
CHARLES TOWNSEND.
Robeson County, June 23 95-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.
HALL & JOHNSON.
June 28, 1836. 95-tf

For Sale.

A First rate new SULKEY and HARNESS; also a first rate harness HORSE. The Sulkey has a patent turned axle and Elliptic Springs;—has made one trip to the interior in which it was used about four weeks. Apply to
C. J. ORRELL.
Brick Row, Foot of Haymount.
June 29, 1836. 95-tf

NEW GOODS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, SUMMER GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a large and handsome stock of the above articles, among which are,

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Invisible Green, Rifle Green, Adelaide, Daliah, and Steel Mixt CLOTHS.
Double Milled Blue, Black and Drab Cassimeres.
Linen Drillings, a variety.
Black and Olive Gro de Ta, a handsome article for Summer wear.
Superior Bombazine.
Black, Blue and Drab Angola Summer Cloth.
Silk Velvet and Silk Vesting, a variety of very superior quality.
Satin Stripe Quiltings, for Vests.

The above Goods were selected by himself, with great care, in New York, and having been bought for Cash, will be sold low.

The Subscriber continues to carry on the
Tailoring Business,
And assures those who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be done in a neat and fashionable style.
ARCH'D GRAHAM.
May 25, 1836 90-eow4t

Saw and Grist Mill to Rent.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent by the year, his well known Saw and Grist Mill, at the mouth of Cross Creek, Fayetteville. For terms, apply to
ARCH'D GRAHAM.
May 25, 1836 90-4w

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

Foot of Hay Mount,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.
HALL & JOHNSON.
April 28, 1836. 85 tf

New Books.

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of New and Standard Books; being far too numerous to particularise. Among them are the following:

Law—Chitty's Practice; Tomlin's Law Dictionary, both new works; Wheaton's Selwyn; Starkie on Evidence; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Blackstone; Chitty's Criminal Law; Chitty on Bills; Saunders' Reports; Norris's Peake; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; Maddock's Chancery; Johnston's Digest; Hawks' Digest; Comyn on Contracts; Clerk's Assistant; Form Book; Lawyer's Common Place Book.

Medicine.—Dunglisson's Dictionary; Coxe's and U. S. Dispensatory; Eberle's Works; Dewees on Children; Gooch's Midwifery; Mackintosh's Practice; Cooper's Surgery; Broussais' Pathology; Pharmacopia; Formulary; Horner's Anatomy; Hall on Blood; Bell on Teeth; Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on Stomach, &c. &c.

Miscellaneous.—Penny Magazine; Marryatt's Complete Works; Marryatt's Pirate, &c. (cheap;) Bulwer's Rienzi, (do.;) Paris, by Mrs. Trollope; Paulding's Life of Washington; Holland's Life of Van Buren; Joseph Andrews; Humphrey Clincker; Roderick Random; Parley's Magazine; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Mason's Farrier, &c. &c

Religious.—Scott's, Henry's and Clark's Commentaries; a great variety of large and small Bibles; Chalmer's Works; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Brown's, Watson's and Malcom's do; Cruden's Concordance; Confession of Faith; Burder's Village Sermons; Religious Souvenir; &c.

Together with a large stock of School Books, Stationary, &c. E. J. HALE.
May 26, 1836.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this office.

DAVID SHAW,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for cash:

Fresh Currants,	Fresh Lemon Sirup,
Bunch Raisins,	Spanish Cigars,
Soft shell Almonds,	Common do
Filberts and Palm Nuts,	Loaf Sugar and Tea, assorted,
Seidlitz Powders,	Madeira Wine,
Soda do.	Port do. &c. &c.
Fresh Lime Juice,	

ICE and ICE CREAM,
For sale every day, except Sunday.
Fayetteville, June 23 94-3w.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1836.

Henry C. Toler, vs. G. J. Streety. ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT. No Goods or Chattels to be found, summoned A. Matthews and A. W. Carpenter as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, G. J. Streety, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered* That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for three months, that unless the said G. J. Streety be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for our said County, at the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, judgment final will be awarded.

Witness, Archibald McLean, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1836, and 60th year of American Independence.
[93] ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clerk*

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

Absalom Myers, Ex'r. vs. William Dismukes. Original Attachment.

Norflet D. Boggan summoned as Garnishee

IN the above suit, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Dismukes, is an inhabitant of another State: it is *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, that unless the said William Dismukes come forward, replevy, plead to issue, or demur, judgment final will be entered against him, at the next Term of this Court, and the amount of the plaintiff's demand will be condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1836 [93] J. WHITE, *C. S. C.*

Valuable Town Property

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE Subscriber wishing to live a more retired life, offers for sale that valuable Property known as

WADDILL'S TAVERN,

Situated in the town of Wadesborough, N. C. on the North East corner of the Court House Square, containing four half acre lots, or one of the centre Squares in the plan of said town. The Tavern building is large and commodious, situated on the North West corner of the Square, (66 feet North of the Court House.) On the first floor is a dining room 46 by 18 feet, a passage, post office, bar room and parlour. The second story is divided into lodging rooms of convenient sizes with a fire place to each, and well ventilated. Under the house is a cellar with stone walls, 40 by 30 feet, divided into two apartments by a brick partition, one of which can be used as a cook house or a sleeping apartment for servants. On the premises a range of buildings 90 feet long, divided into lodging rooms for regular boarders and members of the bar. Also, Stables, Crib, Smoke house, Kitchen, two Wells of water, &c. &c.—all new. To a person who wishes to keep a House of Entertainment this Establishment offers as many inducements as any in the Western part of the State. Wadesborough is a healthy situation, and is located on the main road leading from Cheraw, S. C. to the counties of Montgomery, Davidson, Rowan, Stokes, Surry, Wilkes, Burke, Buncombe, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, &c.; in fact, almost all the travelling from Cheraw to the Western part of North Carolina is through this place. It is also on the principal route from the Eastern part of North Carolina to the South Western States. The Western Line of Stages from Fayetteville to Lincolnton, and the Line from Cheraw to Salisbury pass four times each week. I will take Negroes in payment, or sell the Establishment on the most accommodating terms. Persons at a distance who wish to purchase will meet with prompt attention by addressing the Subscriber, postage unpaid.

T. WADDILL, Jr.
Wadesborough, N. C., June 1, 1836. 92-6w

☞ The Salisbury Watchman will insert the above six weeks, and forward the account to the Postmaster at Wadesborough.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been satisfactorily engaged for more than twelve months in attending to a Private
BOARDING HOUSE,
Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her House is well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

Her STABLES are well provided with Provender, and will always be attended by a first rate Ostler.

E. SMITH.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1836. 91 6w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

CHEAP PAPER.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, new edition; Spain Revisited; Constantinople and Athens, by W. Colton; Ups and Downs, by a distressed gentleman; Actress of Padua; Hebrew Wife; Walsh's Didactics; Indian Character; Nimrod's Hunting Tour; Whale Fishery; Shipwrecks and Disasters; Temperance Tales; Dr Hawks' History of the Church; Nevin's Practical Thoughts; Missionary Remains; Ministry we need; Eddy's Addresses to the Young; Military Tactics; Ewell's Medical Companion; Magendie's Formulary; New Piano Music; Boxes Paints; Paper; Slates, &c.

Just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 15, 1836.

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.
Spring Term, 1836.

Joseph Shannon and Eliza Shannon, his wife, by her next friend, vs. Thomas D. Parke, William Dismukes, and Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore, and Nancy his wife. *Trustees, Ex parte Petition.* IN EQUITY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for three months, that the said Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, WILLIAM E. TROY, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the second Monday in March, A. D. 1836, and in the 60th year of American Independence.
[86 13w] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

THE FOUNTAIN OF LOVE.

By Silas P. Holbrook.

'Tis the Fountain of Love in this wilderness gusher;
If you thirst for its waters, yet pause ere you drink;
Though red is the rose on the margin that blushes,
And pale is the lily that bends o'er the brink.

How it breaks over rocks, how it steals among flowers,
How it gleams in the sunshine, or deepens in shade;
Now dancing along like the roseate hours,
Or murmuring slowly its soft serenade.

'Tis the Fountain of Love—and of happiness, too?
Ask that of the thousands that drink of its tide,
Of all that approach it, the happy are few,
And many, like Sappho, have tasted and died.

When the waters are troubled, it is not to cure;
No angel descends the afflicted to save:
Drink little, if little you wish to endure,—
But if you love sadness, drink deep of the wave.

It will double your cares and divide your delights,
Plant grief in the heart of the constant and true,
And the sorrow, the peace of another that blights,
Must be borne in its pain and its anguish, by you.

But 'tis thought that this current leads far, far away,
Till it reaches a distant and happier shore,
Where affection and love will hereafter be gay,
And sorrow depress and divide them no more.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In the House of Representatives, lately, Mr. Everett of Vermont, delivered a speech on the subject of the causes of the Indian Wars, which embodied more facts, drawn from the public records, than have been collected in any other place. He traced the history of the treaties with the Seminoles, Creeks, and Cherokees, and showed that the Indians had been forced into the war by the rapacity of the Whites, who were bent upon obtaining possession of their lands and negroes. He quoted the last Treaty with the Creeks to show that the U. S. had expressly stipulated that every Creek Indian was at liberty to remove or to remain, as he might choose, and then read an order of the President's, of the 19th May last, directing their absolute and unconditional removal, by force, if necessary.

In regard to the Seminole Treaty, he showed, from official documents,

1. That the treaty never became obligatory on the Seminoles.

2 That the Government have attempted to execute it contrary to their own interpretation.

3 That they have attempted to execute it by *an act of war*, before the commission of any hostile act on the part of the Seminoles.

The following is the close of the speech, and a letter of Gov. Eaton, of Florida, which throws much light on the subject:

About the 3d June, 1835, Powell, (Oseola,) one of the most bold, daring, and intrepid chiefs in his nation, on account of his insolence, was put in irons—put an Indian chief in irons! On his release he appeared friendly. Who that knows the Indian character could rely on such appearance?

The next unfortunate occurrence was on the 18th June, when seven white men, meeting five Indians, took away their rifles, flogged four of them with cowhides, and, other Indians coming to their relief, a fight ensued, in which three white men were wounded, and one Indian was killed. Our officer demanded the Indian *aggressors;* and, what is more extraordinary, they were delivered up.

On the 11th August, the Seminoles killed a soldier, while carrying the mail, in retaliation for the Indian killed by the whites, and declared themselves satisfied. This was regarded in its proper light by our officer—as a mere act of retaliation.

On the 30th of November, the Seminoles killed one of their chiefs, who had been friendly to their omigration; and immediately all the friendly Indians to the number of four or five hundred, fled to Fort Brooke for protection. This act was deemed decisive that the Indians would resist their removal by force. It was now, sir, no longer a question of menace. It was a question of war—of the employing a military force to execute a treaty. I characterize the act by the term applied to it by General Eaton in advance. In his letter of the 8th March, he says, in reference to the execution of the treaty, "the employing a military force will be an *act of war*, and," further, "the Indians will embody and fight in their *defence*."

Our military force, consisting of twelve companies, immediately concentrated; and, on the 23d, a corps of two hundred men attempted to march through what might then be called the *enemy's country*. Thus, we had marched a military force into their country, for the purpose, repeatedly declared to the Seminoles, of removing them by force; and thus was the act of war completed before a single hostile act was committed by the Seminoles.—The Seminoles, fulfilling the prediction of General Eaton, "embodied and fought in their *defence;*" and the fate of the unfortunate Dade was told by only three of his men. Here, sir, I leave the war at its commencement. How the battle has fared since, I leave to others to say.

It is proper, however, and it is just, to say that the Administration here must necessarily judge of the state of things in Florida through the representations of their agents on the spot; that, from the first question of the execution of the treaty, all our officers and agents there strongly recommended the execution of the treaty by a military force; and, so far as it was intended to produce an effect as a menace, though a policy of a doubtful character, it might, in a just cause, be excused, if not justified. But, sir, if the question I have asked, Is our quarrel just? be answered in the negative, we must stand as the aggressors, without cause and without justification.

But, sir, take it for granted that the treaty was obligatory, and that we had only insisted on its just execution; the question then arises, has the Executive the power to execute a treaty by an act of war? It is the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, but by such means, and by such means only, as the Constitution or the laws have provided. To Congress it belongs to make all laws necessary and proper for the execution of the special grants conferred on Congress, and of all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the U. States, or in any department or officer thereof. The execution of a treaty by force, or attempting to obtain satisfaction by force, is virtually an act of war; and this power is vested in Congress alone.

In regard to our own citizens, treaties are the supreme law of the land, and are executed as such; but, as between the parties, they are matters of compact, in which each party judges for itself, and seeks its remedies under the law of nations; and the exclusive right which we have assumed to judge for both parties, defines our power but not our right. This, however, cannot change the character of treaties with the Indian tribes, and reduce them from compacts to laws.

The action of the Executive, in the cases of the Seminoles and the Creeks, though directly opposite, is within the same principle. In the case of the Seminoles, an attempt was made to execute a treaty by an act of war. In the case of the Creeks, the attempt is to violate a treaty by an act of the same character.

I forbear, Mr. Chairman, to comment on a variety of minor considerations which may have had an influence in favor of or against the voluntary removal of the Seminoles, or in adding to the excitement produced by the principal facts in the case—the desire of the whites to retain or to purchase their slaves, and to obtain their lands *per fas aut nefas*, operating on the one hand to obstruct their removal, and on the other to induce their immediate removal by force.

What Mr. Chairman, may be, if not the probable, the possible effect of the adoption of the amendment of the committee? It will be considered by the Executive as an authority, as a warrant for the removal of the whole Creek nation by force. Is there not danger that it may excite the whole nation, or a large portion, to make common cause with the Seminoles? They will take courage from their success. They will, to use the language of General Eaton, "take up the tomahawk in despair." It may be a war to them of extermination, and to us of great peril. What are your present relations with the Cherokees—a tribe which, since your first treaty with them, has never taken the scalp of a white man—a tribe which has borne and forborne? But, sir, have you done any thing of late calculated to prolong that forbearance? Sir, I learn from a publication in the Globe that we have lately made a treaty with them, by which we have fulfilled our longing desires of acquiring a cession of all their lands. I learn, also, from other sources, that this treaty has been made with one-tenth of the tribe, against the remonstrance of the remainder. What state of feeling will grow out of this, it is impossible to say. I hope, sir, they will acquiesce in the treaty, if not in its justice, fully believing that, as circumstanced, their happiness will be promoted by their removal. But, sir, they will judge for themselves. The force of the Indians east of the Mississippi is competent to much mischief. In a war, which may become a war of extermination, is it wise to provoke new enemies to "raise the tomahawk in despair?" You may probably rate the force of the Seminoles at 1,500; the Creeks at 3,500; the Cherokees at 3,000; the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and others that are vagrant remnants of tribes, at 2,000 more—a force of 10,000 warriors. The modern Indian wars of the South are not of the character of those of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, of former days. Then, on the attack, the settlers flew to the rescue; now, sir, the flight is in any other direction. Causes over which individuals, perhaps, have no control, have given an entire different character to our defence. And is there no danger that an Indian war may connect itself with a war of another character. Sir, those who are the most interested will judge in what scale to place these apprehensions. I trust in God they may never become realities.

But, sir, what is proposed to be done with the Indians? To remove them with all their hostile feelings—to remove *whipped* Indians to the west of Missouri and Arkansas, and plant them there! What have you gained, but to change the scene, and increase your danger? You place them there to excite the surrounding tribes to war on your whole Western frontier—tribes who can bring into the battle 30,000 warriors, and sustain them, too. They can choose their point of attack, and retreat at pleasure, where you cannot follow, to return to the attack in some other quarter—tribes, too, who can be supplied with arms by a neighboring nation, which is not, perhaps, now in the best state of feeling towards you. Grant, sir, that these are mere possible dangers; yet, should we not be put on our guard even against remote contingencies? Why should we add further cause for increasing the hostilities which now exist? Why continue even these hostilities, if they can be avoided? Must we continue the Seminole war for another *campaign?* What new laurels are to be won? It is asked, is it practicable to end the war without further slaughter? Sir, on this subject I rely entirely on the opinion of those better acquainted with the character of the Southern Indians than myself; and, from the opinions of those entitled to confidence, I am satisfied that it is practicable, and that while our army is in *summer quarters*, the war might be ended. Sir, the experiment is worth the attempt; if we fail, nothing is lost.

I cannot but recur to the period when the system of removal commenced; when the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Bell) introduced the bill of 1830. Predictions were then made, which were treated as impossibilities; but, sir, they will soon be a part of our recorded history.

APPENDIX.
Tallahassee, March 8, 1835.

SIR: I have received your letter, with its enclosures, relative to removing the Seminole Indians, under the provisions of the treaty of 1832, but which was not ratified until 1834. I pray you, does not this circumstance raise a doubt whether, by strict rule, the treaty can be considered valid and binding? Our Indian compacts must be construed and be controlled by the rules which civilized people practice; because, in all our actions with them, we have put the treaty-making machinery in operation precisely in the same way, and to the same extent, that it is employed with the civilized Powers of Europe. The rule practised upon by us has been, and is, that the ratification shall take place within either an agreed time or in a reasonable time.

When Florida was ceded, in 1819, the *Cortes* failed to exchange ratifications within the prescribed time, and afterwards, at a subsequent session, it was assented to by the Spanish Cortes.—The sense of this Government was, that the first ratification made by the Senate was inoperative; and again the subject was submitted by Mr. Monroe, for the action and approval of the Senate.—This appears to me to be a precedent which runs parallel with this Indian compact. It says, one-third shall remove the first year, viz. as early as practicable in 1833, and one-third in the next, and the next, 1834 and '35. Now, until 1834, when the ratification took place, the treaty was a dead letter. It is in their power now to plead and to say, we were ready in 1833 and '34, and hearing nothing of your determination, we had a right to suppose that you did not mean to stand by the treaty, and accordingly our minds have changed. With civilized nations, I think the plea would be available; and, if so, the Indian should have the benefit of it.

Were these people willing voluntarily to remove, (though such seems not to be the case,) the whole difficulty would be cured, and no evil could arise. But as military force is about to be resorted to, it is material that the Government, before making such appeal, be satisfied that right and justice are on their side; and that they are not engaged in the execution of a treaty which, if void, is no part of the law of the land. I feel so strongly the force of these objections, and am so desirous that Gen. Jackson shall avoid every thing of supposed error, that I shall to-day, unauthorized as I am, write to Gen. Clinch, and request him not to act *with force*, until he shall hear again from you. This he may probably do; and hence the propriety of your considering my suggestion, and advising him as early as possible.

Should you at Washington, who have books to resort to, to solve the doubt I have mentioned, come to the conclusion that it is tenable, why then the subject of the removal, and the manner of it, are unnecessary to be examined. An attempt must then be made to go into some new negotiation. If there be nothing in the proffered objections, then the best mode of starting them away recurs.

The employing a military force will be an act of war, and the Indians will embody and fight in their defence. In this event, you will want such an imposing force as shall overawe resistance. The few companies you have ordered will not produce this result. They will serve but to begin the fight and to awaken angry feelings; so that, in the sequel, the militia will have to be called, which will end in the butchery of these miserable people.—Send a strong *imposing regular force*, which can be commanded, and prevented from doing more than actually is needful to be done; and then that force, judiciously acting and forbearing, may do much. But send only a handful of men, and difficulties will come upon you.

The next thing will be to have suitable transports, of seven or eight feet draught, lying at Tampa Bay, well provisioned, to receive them; for sure as you seek a passage over land, they will desert into swamps, and elude your pursuits.—They are afraid to go by land. Bad men will raise up false accounts; arrest and throw them in jail, whereby to enforce payment. The fate of their chief (Blunt) last year at New Orleans, they fear will be theirs. Taking them by water to the Mississippi river, and there placing them in boats, with positive orders not to land or stop at any town or city, will prevent this disturbance to them. In three or four days the voyage can be made from Tampa Bay to the Balize, at a much reduced cost to what a land travel northwardly would amount to.

There is another difficulty in the minds of these people, and it is this: A separate tract out of the Creek lands has been set apart for their homes. There is a ratified treaty in your office, made by General Stokes, Ellsworth, and Schermerhorn, with the Creeks, which authorises the Seminole location. While negotiating with the Indians last year at Washington, I understood the Creeks discovered this act, and had sent word to the Seminole bands that, while they were willing to receive them in their limits as a portion of their nation, they would not suffer them to enjoy any separate allotment of their soil. This, too, has intimidated them, and I dare say is the essential cause of their reluctance to go off. To cure this, either the Creeks west should be gotten to say that the allotment made shall be for the exclusive separate use of the Florida Indians; or the latter should be prevailed upon, for some adequate compensation, to agree to go and amalgamate with the Creeks. Another mode of prevailing on these people to remove, would be, to give orders to the troops to prevent them from raising corn this year: this is almost as severe a remedy as employing your bayonets. But the effect will be that, towards autumn, their necessities will compel them to depart. To go or starve, would then be the question.

General Thompson was here a few days since, and found a letter for him from the Department. He should not be addressed here, but at the Seminole Agency, distant from this place, I believe, one hundred and fifty miles.

This Indian question of removal is one that should be managed with great caution and care, that the enemies in Congress, ever ready to find fault, may have no just and tenable ground on which to rest their rumours. Tread cautiously then. The People here want the lands on which they reside, and they will urge a removal, *fas aut nefas;* and the Big Swamp, which in the treaty is declared to be the first of their country to be vacated, is of high repute, and it is that on which the eyes of speculators are fixed. But whether they shall have it this year or the next thereafter, is of less importance to the country than that any thing shall be done calculated to impair the character of the Government for justice, and for equitable and fair dealing. Whence the necessity of any speedy removal? Presently, if left alone, these Indians will go of their own accord; because they cannot avoid it. To stay is to starve; and nature and its demands will soon tell them more and better, and more convincing things on this subject, than you and the President can write. Then they will go, and go without any interruption to the quiet and harmony of the country. Now, with all your efforts, and the army to aid you, they could not be carried off and gotten to their Western homes before June or July. Then no crop could be raised, and for two years they will be without provisions.

The preferred and preferable course, I think, will be to send amongst them active and intelligent men to court them to what is right, in the hope that, during the year, their minds may be so prepared as to be induced to depart during November; at least, that they may reach their houses in time to raise corn the succeeding year. On the whole, to conclude a tiresome letter, I offer this advice: avoid the exercise of *force* as long as possible, and let it be the only, the last sad alternative; and then let not, by any means, the *militia* be applied to—they will breed mischief.

With great respect,

J. H. EATON.

LEWIS CASS, Secretary of War.

From the National Intelligencer.

FRAUDS UPON THE CREEK INDIANS.

A controversy has arisen before the Public, through the medium of the Alabama newspapers, between Col. J. B. Hogan, an Agent of the United States, and Gen. Thos. S. Woodward, one of the Emigrating Contractors. Into the personal merits of the quarrel between these two adversaries we do not propose to lead our readers, because, if not for other reasons, it would be carrying them away from the point to which we desire to direct their attention.

It will be within the recollection of our readers that it was lately stated, in a paragraph copied from Southern papers, that Col. Hogan, an Agent of the United States, had discovered extensive frauds practised upon the Creek Indians, in the disposal of their lands, which frauds were supposed to be connected with, if not at the bottom of, the late hostile indications among this tribe of Indians. The subjoined documents, being a portion of those published in Mr. Hogan's reply to Mr. Woodward, will give the reader an insight into the nature and extent of the frauds alleged to have been practised upon the Indians.

Before reading these Letters, (the first of which, it will be perceived, is from the influential friendly Chief now co-operating with Gen. Jesup)—the reader will please to recall to mind the fact, that, by the Treaty of Emigration between the United States and the Creek Indians, certain reservations were made to the Indians in the ceded territory—to some more, to some less—the remainder of the land being transferred by the Treaty to the United States. The reservations, thus made in their favor, the Creeks were allowed to make sale of. The reader will be able to form an idea, from the following papers, how these reservations have been *bought* from the proprietors to whom the Treaty confirmed them in fee simple:

LETTER No 6.—*From Hopothle-Yoholo.*

Tuckabatchee, Feb. 14, 1836.

DEAR FRIEND: I have been waiting in anxious expectation to see you for some time, but have been disappointed. Owing to the many complaints which are lodged with me daily, from the Chiefs of the different towns of Judge Tarrant's district, compels me to address you a few lines in behalf of them, to inform you of the frauds which are practiced on them daily in that district. You being the only friend at this time to whom we can confide, compels me thus to address you. The Chiefs inform me that the white people have persuaded nearly all their people to sell their lands, and, after having had their lands certified to, and received their money, have been made to give them up again, by the very men who have bought their lands, either by force, or tales raised for the purpose.

They have been told by these men, that it was General Jackson's wish that they should not hold money, and that they had been sent as agents to receive their money, and hold it until they arrive in Arkansas; and, consequently, a great many of them have given up their money, thinking that whatsoever their great father said, could not be otherwise than for their benefit; and whenever these tales would fail, it has been taken by force.

It was their calculation to have emigrated last fall, and consequently sold all their cattle, corn, and every thing necessary for a support, and are now left in a state of starvation. It is their earnest request that you should come up among them, for it is highly necessary that something should be done immediately.

You will please answer this as soon as you receive it, and inform me at what time you can go up, or whether you can go or not, in order that I can inform the Chiefs when to expect you.

Your friend,

his

HOPOTHLE ✕ YOHOLO.

mark.

JAMES L. ALEXANDER.

Col. John B. Hogan, Fort Mitchell, Russell County, Alabama.

LETTER No. 7.

Columbus, Feb. 18, 1836.

TO Col. HOGAN, *Sir:* Having just returned home from Mississippi, and being informed that in your recent investigations you have deemed it necessary to mark for report to the War Department several contracts made by Shorter & Scott; Shorter, Tarver & Shorter; B. P. Tarver, Eli S. Shorter & Co. and J. J. Fanning, with Creek Indians, Mr. Tarver and myself were both in Mississippi, Scott in Texas, and Fanning dead, at the time of your investigation, so that neither of us were or could be present. I therefore ask that you will do me the justice to furnish me with a list of all such contracts, with the grounds of complaint, before you make your report, that I may be prepared, and offer through you to the Department, such evidence and defence as may be in my power. I am interested in each one of the cases certified to said parties.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI S. SHORTER.

LETTER No. 8.

Letter of Eli S. Shorter to Col. John B. Hogan, proving himself an honorable man.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 21, 1836.

Sir: I am just informed that you have been furnished with a copy of a letter draughted by myself "by request," and intended to be sent by Bird Fitzpatrick, Esq. and other settlers in the Creek territory, to the Secretary of War, in relation to our Indian matters, and that you particularly object to one statement in the letter, to wit, that you had *certified approved reversed contracts.* I have received such information from Dr. W. A. Richardson, Daniel Neeves, and James E. Glenn, Jr. and immediately I exhibited to the Secretary of War a direct charge against you, for having certified the case of Ho-mar-ho-do, who was located upon W 32, 14. 29, and that the re-certification was in favor of A. Seals & Co. The morning after my letter had been sent to the War Department, in conversing with Mr. J. A. Hudson upon the subject, he stated that I must certainly have been misinformed, for that you had been applied to, and urged to re-certify another case of the character, that you had refused to do so, and declared that you never had re-certified such a contract. I *immediately* sought an interview with each of my informants, and the following was the result: Richardson did not *see*, nor did he *know* that the contract had been re-certified; he was present at the investigation, and saw the contract reversed; that he was so vexed and disgusted that he left the square, and was afterwards informed that the land had been resold and re-certified, and in the re-certification that you stated publicly that you did not know that you were authorized to act, and gave notice that by acting you were not to be considered as incurring any manner of responsibility. Neeves says he did not see, and does not know of the re-certification; that he was one of the firm of A. Seals & Co.; that they informed him that the land had been re-purchased and re-certified, and called upon and received from him his proportion of the purchase money.

Glenn says that he did *not see*, and does not *know*, that the re-certification had been made; but was informed by several members of the firm of A. Seals & Co. that the land was resold and re-certified. Finding, upon this close and particular re-examination, that the proof was deficient, I the same day wrote again to the Secretary of War, stating the facts specially; my belief of a misrepresentation by some of the firm of A. Seals & Co. and that I felt it my duty, as an honorable man, promptly to retract the charge against you. The letter making the charge was written one day, and the letter explaining and retracting it written the next day, and all about the time of draughting the letter first herein mentioned. Thus, sir, I hope you will perceive that, whilst I have been and am determined to maintain my own rights as far as I have the power, I have been and am as scrupulously regardful of the rights of others. As the letter first mentioned is known to you, it is but justice to myself that you should be put in possession of the "whole facts" precisely as they exist.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI S. SHORTER.

LETTER No. 9.

From the Hon. Eli S. Shorter, addressed to John S. Scott, E. Corley, and M M. & N H Craven—Tallapoosa.

COLUMBUS, March 1, 1836.

Gentlemen: I have just returned from Dr. McHenry's; when there, Yarga sold and certified his land to Dr. Billingslea for $6,000, and then gave back $3,000 of the money, and took a bond for the occupancy of the land west of the river. I left at the agency Hayden and his son, Gen. Woodward, Stone, McBryde, and Collins, the whole Columbus company, and a host of others, with, I firmly believe, four hundred Indians hid out all around the hill. Certifications commenced late yesterday morning, and about sixty were taken through. The agent will be home certifying the whole of next week, and, in that time, most, if not all, of the land will be swept that is worth notice. I have the agent's promise to meet us at any place of our appointment on the Monday afterwards, and, to obtain this, I have had to interest another man in our company, so far as it regards McHenry's district. I am to give him one-eighth part. It is unnecessary to mention names; the thing was necessary, and was therefore done.

Now, if we are to do any thing, you must *instantly*, upon reading this letter, lay all other business aside, and gather up as many Indians who can be depended on as possible, and Corley or Craven, and one of the Grierson, must come on with them towards the agency in Chambers. The other, with the other Grierson, must remain behind, and collect and come on with another company. When you get within from five to ten miles of the agency, stop where you can get water and provisions, and send a messenger to us at the agency to let us know where you are, and we will meet you on Monday morning with the agent, and proceed to business. Your messenger must reach us on *Sunday* night. Camp your Indians *out of sight of the road.* You need give yourself no trouble about the *value* of the land; I will arrange all that.

Stealing is the order of the day, and out of the host of Indians at the agency, I don't think there were *ten true holders* of land.

When I left, there were not more than 50 reservations left in all Tuckabatchee; they will all go to-morrow, then will follow Thlob-locco—then Khaliga—then Oak-tan-sarday—then Eu-fau-la; and in two weeks, the whole host of Philistines will be in your quarter, and, rely upon it, they will carry all before them.

Now Scott may wrap himself in his Indian blanket, and say this is impossible *but I say* it is not only *possible* but *certain.*

When I see such men with so few advantages getting so much valuable land at $10 per tract, see how much money *we* have paid out, the *power* we have had, and see the *quantity* and *quality* of land we have received, particularly when I think of the reason why these things are so, I can almost tear the hair from my head. There is yet time to do something, but I almost despair of its being done.

If Scott's Indian wife was at the devil, I should have some hope. We shall go into the strife and do what we can; if you will join us, well; if not, well: we have plenty of money. You need not come unless you will drill your Indians, and prepare them to receive ten dollars *in the store*, for every contract certified. Be sure to bring *two old women*, and if you possibly can, be sure and bring Tallar-har, an old woman of Thlob-locco-town, who is the mother or mother-in-law of John Reed, an interpreter who was killed last year.

The whole show will be up in four weeks from this time, and all the Indians who do not sell will lose their lands. This system has not been working more than three weeks, and upwards of 1,000 tracts have been certified. The stream is getting wider, deeper, and stronger every day. If things are to be radically altered *as to money* at Tallapoosa, I will furnish funds in *paper money*, to certify the balance; if not, the Indians may be disbanded, and we will quit the drive, for I will stand the past pull no longer, and if Dr. Scott adopt the rule of settlement at the *certified prices*, it must be a good rule, and shall apply it to all cases.

Respectfully, &c.

ELI S. SHORTER.

LETTER No. 10.—*From Benjamin P. Tarver.*

Sir: Mr. Corley gave me time to be there to close the trade with him until I could get out, or until they commenced certifying. As my business in course is not settled, I am unable to say when I shall be there; and if you have not closed the trade with Mr. Corley, you will do it for me—if you are not disposed to go into it, but I prefer your connexion in the matter. There is nothing going on at this time, but stealing of land, with about 50 Indians. Pay them $10, or $5 when certified, and get all the balance back, and get 400 or 500 contracts certified with 50 Indians, is all the game. Judge Shorter has just returned from Dr. McHenry's. He states the different speculators have about 500 Indians hid out, and certifying at night. Yarga is certified to. Without a rush we are gone.

B. P. TARVER.

James S. Moore was married on to night. The Judge thinks that the largest proportion, if not all the land that is before Dr McHenry, will be certified on this week. Now is the time or never. Hurrah boys! Here goes it. Let us steal all we can. I shall go for it, or get no lands. Now or never.

B. P. TARVER

Lynching.—An abolitionist, calling himself the Rev. Aaron W. Kitchell, from New Jersey, was lynched at Hillsborough, Geo., on the 8th inst. He was first rode around the village on a rail, then had his head shaved, and a covering of tar and feathers applied, then took another ride, and was finally ordered to leave the State within ten days. The whole was done by a committee appointed by a town meeting.

The fashionable damsels in Philapelphia wear their dresses so tight about their shoulders, that they are obliged to unhook them to sneeze—so says the Wheeling Times.

THE CREEK WAR.

MACON, JUNE 30.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS AND MURDERS.

As we anticipated, a large body of Indians have made their escape from the net laid for them by Gens. Scott and Sanford, and are now on their way to Florida, devastating the country through which they pass, and murdering our defenceless citizens, with their helpless wives and children. We are indebted to a friend, for the following painfully interesting account.

"A party of Indians, supposed to be about 200, passed through Baker county, on Sunday morning last, murdering the inhabitants that fell in their way, without regard to age or sex. They were closely pressed by a small company of men of that county, who were too few in number to attack the Indians, or in any way to arrest their work of butchery upon the defenceless families that they came upon. They passed down the south-west side of the Chickesawhachee creek and killed Mr. William Jones, his wife and several children. Mrs. Jones was found by the side of a fence, with a small child by her side; the child had its head broken, and on the approach of the men, opened its eyes, but closed them in death immediately. Joseph Hollowell and several of his children were found dead, his wife and one daughter were shot down, while endeavoring to make their escape to a thicket near the house, and were taken up alive, though badly if not mortally wounded. Mr. Nix with all his family were killed, except his wife, who at the time was not with the family. John Pagget, his child and Mrs. Hayes (a widow lady) were among the slain: making 13 dead bodies that had been found before Sunday night. The Indians had with them about 50 horses, and passed on rapidly. None were scalped, though the children were dreadfully mangled, appearing to have been beaten to death with sticks and lightwood knots. From the repeated report of their rifles, there is every reason to apprehend that many of the citizens of that county have fallen a prey to these monsters in human shape. It was thought that they would cross the Flint River at Newton, and pass immediately on to Florida. The inhabitants of Baker and Lee counties are quitting the country as fast as they can get their families removed—some few are forting where they have arms (which are very few) determined to live, or sell their lives as dearly as possible upon their own lands.

I was within a few miles on Sunday, of where these murders were committed, and saw a number of gentlemen with their families, from the immediate neighborhood; all corroborating in their statements, of what was transpiring, and were all pressing on to get their families out of danger.—If arms and men are not sent to that part of the country soon, to restore confidence and protect the defenceless inhabitants from the incursions of these savages, there will not be a family left in Lee or Baker counties, for the Indians to wreak their vengeance upon."

We cannot with safety trust ourselves with reflecting upon the state of things which this harrowing tale brings before us. Well may our suffering and bereaved fellow citizens of Baker and the adjacent counties, be exasperated, almost to the madness of despair, (as we learn they are,) at the desolate and neglected situation in which they have been suffered to remain. For months and months, have they implored for aid, but in vain. The blood of their slaughtered wives and children has been shed, their fields laid waste, their homes made desolate, the plough left in the furrow, the standing corn ripe for the sickle, all, all have been sacrificed, and these acts of murder, pillage and destruction, have been committed by a few hundred marauding Indians, in an old settled state, not thirty miles from a dense population, and not one hundred from the seat of Government. It calls for no little exercise of charity to forbear invoking the most dire imprecations of Heaven upon the weak, imbecile and undetermined men who has been the cause of all this misery and wretchedness. Why have not these counties been protected from these invasions (which from their locality must have ensued, as any one with the least foresight or judgment could have seen?) There is not even the humiliating plea of *ignorance* to be alleged in justification. Gov Schley knew months ago, that the people of Baker, Stewart, Randolph and the neighboring counties were in daily jeopardy of their lives; he knew that murders had been committed in those counties eight months since, and that the citizens were in constant dread of an attack. He has been called upon again and again, and importuned for help. How have their cries and supplications been regarded? While drafts have been made, and volunteer companies ordered out to protect "the suffering inhabitants of Florida," our own friends and neighbors, almost at our doors, have been the victims of savage cruelty. Nay, not only has help been denied them, but even their own men have been called from home to swell the ranks of an unarmed and inactive army, and to add to the triumph of an ignorant, inflated, pompous militia Major General. The iniquity of this proceeding is deep; for its consequences have been the waste of human life, the destruction of property, and of abiding misery and woe to the afflicted sufferers. The imbecile and weak authors of it all, will incur the reproach of their own consciences, and the condemnation of an indignant people.—*Messenger.*

POSTSCRIPT.

We have just learnt that General Scott has detached five companies, of mounted men, among them the Bibb Cavalry, in pursuit of the Indians that committed the depredations in Baker County, on Saturday last. They are under the command of Colonel Alford, and have received orders to follow the enemy, night and day, and if necessary, even to the banks of the Withlacoochee. Our informant is of the opinion that these are not Jim Henry's Indians, who, he thinks, is still in the swamps, on the Chattahoochie, entirely circumvented by the whites, and without the least chance of escape.

A smart cannonading was heard in that direction on Sunday night, which continued for upwards of an hour—the result was not known.

We trust, for the sake of our fellow-citizens in the lower Counties, to say nothing of the reputation of our Generals, that these Indians will not, also, give us the slip, and secure their retreat to Florida. The grand scheme and plan of the campaign as laid down on paper, and attempted to be put in practice was, to establish a cordon of posts and intercept the retreat of the Indians to Florida, yet we see that 200 have escaped the meshes that were laid for them, and made good their way, murdering, burning and robbing, deliberately, as they went.

We fear that the bold and cunning savage, Jim Henry, is more than a match, in the art of war, for General Scott, or even General Sanford—albeit, they have the advantages of the counsel and advice of the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency, Governor Schley.

Extract of a letter dated,

COLUMBUS, June 25.

"The war will now end, I am in hopes, in a few days. The whole Indian territory is now surrounded. Yesterday 800 hostile Indians came to fort Mitchell and delivered themselves up—about 700 reported friendly ones, but who robbed and burnt houses, were taken by the forces under the command of Gen. Moore, stationed in our section, a few days before I left Irwinton. I now consider ourselves very safe."

Columbus, June 27, 1836.

"It is generally believed that the war is at end, so far as fighting is concerned. Jim Henry's party have nearly all been taken; he has escaped himself—they are all confined at Mitchell. The Smiths were all at work on my arrival, making hand-cuffs for the prisoners. It is believed that they will be sent immediately to the west, except the chiefs, 5 or 6 in number, who will be punished with death. They have not yet determined what course to pursue with them. The army are all at this time in motion. Nothing but bridges, at this time, prevents the mail from running through.

An extract from a letter under date of the 25th inst. published to-day, gives us reason to hope that the Creek war is at an end. The Alabama troops refused, we believe, to muster in the United States' service, and resolved to fight, as the saying is, upon their own hook. The result proves, that this is by far the best way of meeting Indians. Our last reports left General Scott collecting troops at Columbus, and waiting for arms and ammunition;* and in the mean time General Mooro by a single energetic movement, winds up the war.

---

*Since the above was written, we learn that he has marched against the enemy; just a little too late, as usual.—*Augusta Sentinel.*

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

From the Savannah Republican.

Extract of a Letter dated,

ST. AUGUSTINE, June 22, 1836.

Dear Sir: I have just time to inform you that Capt. Dummett's Company of mounted men from our city, surprised a small party of Indians (not more than four by the tracks) at Bayar's place, about 8 miles South of Picolata, yesterday evening. The Indians, however, perceived our men, and succeeded in getting into Colston Branch; our men dismounted and pursued them, but they were too much accustomed to travel in branches of this nature, to be overtaken. The company surprised them so much, that they left some rum, about three bushels potatoes, three quarters of a hog they had killed, and left the cattle—the company succeeded in bringing into the city about 100 head. This is no bad pull for us, penned up as we are in this ancient city.

Major Gates is in command here, and report speaks favorably of him. Yours, &c."

TEXAS.

New Orleans, June 20.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival of the schr. Halcyon, last evening, from Matamoras, we learn that the Mexican government have declared all the concessions of Santa Anna as well as his treaties of no effect; and are determined to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, and if possible retrieve their national honor. The people are said to be much incensed against Santa Anna and disapprove of his entire career. Recruits are raising in all parts of the republic.

Gen. Jose Urea has been appointed commander in chief of the army. He is represented as being very popular with the soldiery, and opposed to Santa Anna's sanguinary proceedings throughout. Some men of war had sailed from Matamoras for Vera Cruz, for the purpose of conveying troops to Texas. Gen. Felasola was expected at Matamoras; but owing to his having received orders from the government to maintain his present position had not arrived. The U. S. sloop of war Warren had appeared off the Brasos Santiago on the evening of the 10th, but had no communication with those on shore; having stood to sea after a very short delay.

The troops about to be raised, to operate against Texas, are to amount to from 12 to 15000 men. Gen. Urea has issued a flaming proclamation to the people of the republic, calling on them to rise en masse and join the Mexican standard.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, June 20.

Important from Mexico.—Through the gentlemanly attentions of Captain Dickinson, of the clipper schr. Halcyon, from Metamoras, we have received journals from that place to the 6th inst.

An expedition under Gen. Cortoza, consisting of 5000 men, had arrived at Saltillo, and another of 3000 under Gen. Valencia, was to have embarked at Vera Cruz for Copano, early in June, but had delayed in consequence of 400 Texians having taken possession of the latter place.

Gen. Felisola had received positive orders from the Mexican government to cease retreating, to recruit his forces, and again oppose the Texians in conjunction with Urrea. The latter has established his head quarters at Metamoras, and has with him 3000 men;—Felisola will be stationed in the West.

Two Texian officers had arrived at Metamoras, to negotiate for an exchange of prisoners.

Verbally we have been informed that General Urrea had been appointed generalissimo of the Mexican army against Texas; and that the Mexican congress and government had resolved to abandon Santa Anna to his fate. The latter however may be doubted, as we have a proclamation of Urrea, dated Metamoras, June 5th, who entitles himself 'General of Brigade,' and commanding the reserve division of the Mexican army.

It is also reported that he has been authorized to raise an army of 15,000 men; and that $600,000 had been raised in one day by subscription in the city of Mexico to equip them—the loans or donations to the government still continuing.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.

By the brig Good Hope, four days from Galveston, we have the following information. The Indians had attacked the Texian settlements at the head waters of the Brassos, and committed several murders. Gen. Green and Felix Houston had marched against them, with 600 men—the effective force of Texas now in the field, is about 2000 men. Gen. Rusk was at Goliad with 600 men, his advance post extended to the Rio del Norte, and had quiet possession of the sea coast.

Santa Anna was at Velasco, under guard of a company sent by General Rusk to take charge of him —No disturbance had happened among the volunteers, and every thing was quiet.—*Bee.*

From the New Orleans Bee.

TAMPICO, June 11, 1836.

Sir: Since my last we have had squally times here, we have all been threatened with our lives and I assure you have had to keep a good look out. The port has been embargoed for some time and no communication was allowed the U. S. schooner Grampus and sloop of War Warren, which were outside the bar, the Consul was only allowed to correspond by an open letter, passing through the military commandant's hands, which he refused to do with the above vessels, though he did so with the Jefferson—Capt. Taylor made his escape in the night, in an open boat and got on board the Jefferson and no doubt told them all the news, and as she left some days since for Pensacola, you have no doubt had it all in the N. Orleans papers, or will ere this reaches you. The Mexicans here say they are going to declare *war* against the United States for having assisted the Texians, they swear they will invade New Orleans by sea and land and give the town up to plunder; and that in 30 days after the Mexican flag shall be hoisted by them on the capitol at Washington city. What do you think of all this stuff?—*all I fear is that they are not quite fools enough to attempt it*

They talk of sending from 12 to 15,000 men to Texas—God only knows where they are to get them, or the money to defray the expenses,—the Government press is very bitter against the U. S. but particularly against N. Orleans, I enclose you a newspaper containing one of various articles, all of the same stamp. If the Texians do not shoot Santa Anna he will be sure to make his escape in some manner or other, and they will then have all to go over again; the Government here have offered a reward to any person or persons, be they Mexicans or foreigners, who shall procure his release. While he shall remain prisoner his acts are null and void, and the flag is to be hoisted half mast until his discharge.

We have been looking for and expecting a revolution here for a long time, but nothing has taken place, and I begin to think that the opposite party are deficient in courage, as they have let the chance go by, when they should have done so at once.

By the following article it appears that John Bull in a "private way," is likely to tender some assistance, in assisting the Mexicans against Texas. We trust that the rumor will prove unfounded; and that no fire brand will be thrown by the citizens of any foreign country into the state of feeling, already too combustible, existing in our country in reference to the Texians:

Expedition in favor of Mexico.—We are informed that a report was current at Metamoras that two private armed English vessels were fitting out at Jamaica, to assist the Mexicans in subjugating the Texians.

This may or may not be true, although the visit of condolence made by the British Minister to the acting President of Mexico, on learning that "untoward," event, the capture of Santa Anna, gives some color to the report.

England will not act openly in this business, but covertly she may encourage her people in fitting out expeditions against Texas.

Bechtler's Gold Coin.—Mr. Bechtler has politely furnished us with the subjoined statement of the amount of money coined by him from the 18th January, 1831, to the 12th December, 1836, together with the amount of Gold fluxed during the same period. Most of this Gold was taken from the mines in Rutherford and Burke counties, although much of it is stamped Georgia Gold.

It will be seen that the subjoined statement extends no later down than 12th December, 1835. Since that time, instead of being a falling off, there has been an increase of business. We paid him a visit on last Saturday, when he had just polished off the last $3,000, for a day's work. Mr. B. has promised to furnish us with a statement of the amount coined and fluxed since that period, at as early a date as possible.

STATEMENT of the amount of Gold coined and fluxed by Christopher Bechtler, near Rutherfordton, N C.

Amount coined in $5, $2½ and $1 pieces, from the 18th January, 1831, to 22d December, 1834,	$109,732 50
Amount coined in $5, $2½ and $1 pieces, from the 22d December, 1834, to the 12th December, 1835,	695,896 00
Total,	805,628 50
Number of dwts. fluxed from 18th January, 1831, to 22d December, 1834,	395,804
Number of dwts. fluxed from the 22d December, 1834, to the 12th December, 1835,	711,583½
Total,	1,107,387½

These statements prove the immense extent of the mining interest in this section of the State. We do not know what proportion this forms to the amount actually collected from the mines; perhaps a half, perhaps it is not one-fifth. Yet mining has not fairly commenced with us. Deposite mining is perhaps more profitable than ever, and vein mining, though it has been but barely tested, yet sufficiently so to induce several large capitalists to embark in the experiment extensively.

Rutherfordton Gazette.

Wake Forest Institute.—We have received the Catalogue of Trustees, Faculty and Students of the Wake Forest Institute for 1836, from which we learn that there are about 120 students, and the institution is in a flourishing condition. The experiment of the manual labor system for N. Carolina has been fairly tried, and the Trustees are satisfied that it is not only feasible, but that the happiest results may be anticipated. There is not a solitary student on the sick list, which proves that by the training to habits of industry and physical labor, health of body and vigor of mind are cultivated together. The system of government is paternal. The whole Institute forms one family; and the instructers and the students partake of their food at the same table. An education is furnished to the youth of the Institute, for precisely what it costs the Trustees to furnish instructers, board, &c. which is $100 per annum, subject to the deduction of the student's labor. The studies pursued are the English, Latin, Greek, French, Italian and Spanish languages, with all the various branches of science taught in our best seminaries. Success attend it!

Raleigh Standard.

Flag of the Union.—On and after the 4th of July inst., the flag of the United States will be spangled with *twenty-six* stars, two being added in consequence of the admission of the States of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union. In 1818, the number of States then being twenty, an act was passed "that on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the Flag of the Union; and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July then succeeding such admission." The thirteen stripes, denoting the thirteen original States were, on the admission of Vermont and Kentucky, increased to fifteen; but as the number of States was further enlarged, it was perceived that the Flag would not, eventually, admit of a stripe for each, and so an act was passed fixing the number at thirteen, as before. The last star added to the flag was on the 4th of July, 1822, in honor of the State of Missouri, which was admitted into the Union on the 10th of August, 1821. The star for Maine was added on the 4th of July, 1820.

FROM THE RUTHERFORDTON GAZETTE.

PONY UP THE DUST; all ye of the true faith! Such is the order of Louis D. Henry, *the Chairman of the Central Committee appointed by the Democratic Members of the last General Assembly, and by other Democratic Citizens in Raleigh in last December!* Mercy what a long tale to his name! Are you ready with the chink? If you are, just fold it up and send it to Thomas L. Hybart, Editor of the Fayetteville Journal (be particular that you do not send it to chairman &c. &c. Henry; he is only to appear in the back grounds,) who will employ it in disseminating light among you? We do not wonder that a Steam Boat exploded on the Cape Fear since we have seen this circular (by the by, we suggest to Gen. Newland the propriety of pinning it to the hinder end of his *Circular*, they are both such *fair, candid and truthful* documents.) Perhaps the splendor of the luminous Heavens, which astonished the ignorant people who saw, some month or two since, is but a pioneer of that effulgence, yet to be shed abroad by this Fayetteville Junto. Perhaps the Eclipse of the Sun which happened on the 15th May last, was because *his* lustre was dimmed by the light yet to come from Thomas L. Hybart, the *Chairman*, & Co. Perhaps the late unexampled rains and freshets were caused by the anticipation of the mid-day splendor, so soon to radiate from the bright pages of Thomas L. Hybart's North Carolina Journal; and perhaps, when it does come, it will have as destructive effects to poultry yards, as old women say thunder has: it may kill all unhatched yellings, pipped and ready to be pipped. If it does have that effect, farewell to the subscribers of the Journal! Now Mr. Henry, Chairman, &c. (please excuse us for not inserting your title at full length, we have no room,) be so good as to answer a few questions for us, put in all civility and friendship, which I know you will answer without any hesitation.

Are you not the Attorney of the Branch of the United States Bank at Fayetteville, employed to wind up the concerns of said Bank?

Did you not refuse, last winter, to accept the appointment of Judge, because the salary would not justify you in giving up the business of the bank—it paid you so well?

Are you not one of the largest Bank Stockholders in North Carolina?

Do you not know that the Abolitionists at the North support Van Buren, in preference to Judge White?

Do you not know that the Federal States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, which were ever the bitterest enemies to Gen. Jackson, have turned for Van Buren?

Does not then, the blush of shame mantle your cheek, when you see your name affixed to such a letter as the one below?

This letter was addressed to some citizen of Burke county, and a copy sent to us by an esteemed friend. How it came into his possession we have not been informed. It perhaps was addressed to one who was not of the party, because such birds are scarce in that county, and by him communicated to our friend. It serves to show the people the schemes of the party. It will open their eyes to the dangers to which they are exposed. Money is to be raised by *secret* subscriptions—newspapers to be bought up, pamphlets written, published and circulated, to advance the interests of the party, by gulling the people, and mystifying the truth, and making pitiful and disgraceful appeals to their prejudices and passions. Will the citizens of North Carolina allow themselves thus to be duped?

Fayetteville, May 20th 1836.

SIR.—The question now pending before the American People, who shall be the next President of the United States, has already become deeply momentous and interesting. We consider the existence of the Union and the Fundamental principles of our Government involved in the contest.

The combined forces of the *Abolitionist, Nullifiers* and *Bank Whigs* presents a formidable array in point of numbers, and wealth, and they are already actively engaged in the field, in the circulation of *Speeches Documents* and *Pamphlets* favorable to the dissemination of their principles.

If the election of Mr. *Van Buren* is defeated by this Combination, who can foresee, whether *Abolitionist Nullifiers* or Consolidationists are to rule the Country—As we hold therefore the integrity of the Union and the principles of the Republican Party, Sacred it behooves us to exert ourselves for our country. To do this we must raise the means to pay for printing, publishing and circulating information among the people on all important subjects involved in the contest. We have learned today that the opposition have purchased the Wilmington Advertiser, *formerly the peoples press* an administration paper, so that now they have two papers on the Cape Fear and about 15 out of 20 of the political Journals of the whole State. You are requested to collect in your county, not less than $10 and as much more as you can and forward the same to Thomas L. Hybart, Esq. Fayetteville N. C. with all reasonable *despatch*, and furnish from time to time any information that may be useful for us to know in the premises addressed always to Thomas L. Hybart Esquire. Also Communicate the name of the person who shall be nominated Elector in your District.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient humble Servant.

LOUIS D. HENRY.

Chairman of the central Committee appointed at a meeting of the Democratic members of the general assembly and other Democratic Delegates at Raleigh, in last December!

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

LOUIS D. HENRY, of North Carolina, to be Commissioner, JOHN J. MUMFORD, of New York, to be Secretary, CORNELIUS VAN NESS, of the District of Columbia, to be Clerk, under the act to carry into effect the convention between Spain and the United States.—*Globe.*

Every mail brings additional evidence that Van Buren, *per se*, has no place in the affection or esteem of his fellow-citizens. We have long thought so; and we honestly believe that if the countenance and support of Gen. Jackson were withdrawn from the little man, he could not stand long enough to be knocked down.—*Newbern Spectator.*

More Gold.—The packet ship France, from Havre, whence she sailed on the evening of the 25th May, has brought out 1,810,000 francs, in gold, amounting to about 362,000 dollars, part of the amount stipulated by the French treaty of indemnity.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

4th of July.—The late Anniversary was celebrated in this town with more than ordinary *eclat*. The citizens seemed more generally to take an interest in the ceremonies, the military parade was very handsome, the collection of Ladies numerous, the Declaration of Independence better read than we have ever heard it, and the Oration of Mr. Blake distinguished for patriotic sentiments, as well as for an originality of thought that promises abundant success in the honorable profession on which he has recently entered.

The Indian War.—In a postscript to the greater part of our last week's papers, we announced the surrender of 1200 Indians to General Jessup. This fact has been fully confirmed. In addition, whatever of interest has been heard from the seat of war, will be found in another part of this paper.

Our Columbus papers have not arrived for several days; consequently we have not as late news as we had a right to expect.

Gen. Scott recalled.—It is officially announced at Washington, that Gen. Scott has been recalled by the President from the command of the army in the South, and directed to proceed to Washington, leaving Gen. Jessup in command. It is deeply to be regretted that he was ever placed in that command: for not only has his former well-merited fame been cast into the shade, but the people of Florida, of Georgia and of Alabama, have suffered in their persons as well as their property, the nation has been disgraced by the failure of a large army to conquer a few miserable Indians: and has been put to the useless expense of millions of dollars. All this waste of life, of property, and of fame, might have been prevented, if the government had entrusted the command at first to an officer experienced in Indian warfare, either Gen. Gaines or Gen. Clinch, who were of right entitled to the command,) instead of sending a favorite from Washington, to plan a grand campaign, which might have served very well for a civilized warfare, but was worse than useless when attempted against Indians.

It is generally believed that the surplus to be divided among the States, under the Deposite bill, will be thirty millions of dollars, in which case the share of North Carolina will be $1,362,100.

The Deposite Bill.—It is amusing to witness the different modes adopted by the Van Buren papers to extricate themselves from the quandary in which they are placed by the passage of the bill to deposite the surplus revenue in the hands of the States, to whom it of right belongs. Violently opposed to the measure, they assailed it, sometimes covertly and sometimes openly; and some of them predicted that the President, "the man of iron nerve," as the Richmond Enquirer called him, would be sure to veto it. He was opposed to it, they said, and he never shrunk from assuming any responsibility. But he did shrink from that responsibility, and the party papers dare not open their lips to complain. The Richmond Enquirer is the only one of the tribe which has had the independence to utter a note of disapprobation, and even that is in a subdued tone. As for the papers in our own State, they generally merely announce the fact, without a particle of independence to express either assent or dissent.

But the most extraordinary course is that pursued by the N. C. Journal. Not only does it fail to give the public its views of this great measure, one upon which the whole country is awake and alive, but it actually fails to announce its consummation. The news of the President's assent to the bill reached this town in the Globe on Monday, and yet the Journal had not made the discovery as late as Thursday, when it gravely announced to its readers that the bill had passed "and only wants the sanction of the President to become a law," and that their correspondent was "of opinion that it will be approved by him." Here may be the secret of the Journal's failure to express an opinion for or against this important measure.—The Editors were informed that it would probably be approved by the President.—They were afraid therefore to denounce it; and it would not do to applaud it, because they had been opposed to it, and it was yet possible that the President might apply the veto. They therefore, Van Buren like, purchase the non-committal policy. When they shall have gotten through with their self assumed duties of regulating the elections of the County—of putting up and pulling down Candidates for the Senate—(in which employment we learn that the little junto of the Journal office have been particularly officious during the past week,)—we hope they will find it convenient to inform their readers whether they approve of the Deposite bill? and whether they did not expect and desire that the President would have vetoed it?

We learn that the Van Buren Candidates in some of the Counties are already electioneering on the deposite bill; congratulating the people on the great good it will be in the power of the Legislature to accomplish with the million or two of dollars which will fall to our share,—on the children it will educate, the roads it will make, &c. These must be genuine descendants of old Rip.—They have slept through all the excitement on this subject, without ever being able to discover a single good feature in it, only giving a grunt of disapprobation when a kick has disturbed their repose. But now that the bill is passed, up jump the miserable demagogues, and claim merit from the *dear people* for the accomplishment of the great desideratum. Out upon the catiffs!

The Van Buren papers complain bitterly of the charge that their idol is in favor of abolition. They treat the charge as though the only evidence to support it was his letter admitting the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. But this, bad as it is, is not all. Mr. Van Buren opposed the admission of Missouri into the Union, except with the express condition that slavery should not be permitted. He also voted for a resolution directing the Senators and Representatives of New York in Congress, to "oppose the admission, as a State, into the Union, of *any territory* not comprised within the original boundary of the U. S., without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission." Suppose this resolution had prevailed, where would now have been the Southern States? We answer, completely at the mercy of the Free States. There are now 13 free and 13 slave States, and the equal balance is thus preserved in the Senate. But if Mr. Van Buren's resolution had prevailed, there would have been 15 free States, and only 11 slave States; and the whole power would have been in the hands of the former. As an evidence of the manner in which they would use such a power, we earnestly ask our readers to

Look at this!—A gentleman of this town received, a day or two ago, a letter from a brother-in-law residing in the Western part of the State of New York, from which we have been permitted to make the following extract:

"I would send you a paper oftener, but am not certain from your laws, and the disposition manifested by some of your Southern prints, that they would be acceptable. I shall put one in the office with this letter, by which you will see what the Legislature of Pennsylvania think upon the subject of the demands of Virginia and other States mentioned in relation to the slavery question. You may rely upon it, a majority of the people of this State would agree with Pennsylvania were it not for the coming Presidential Question. The ruling party here, will sacrifice honesty, integrity, or any other virtue rather than prejudice Mr. Van Buren's prospects; and after the Election is over, a different state of things will exist among us—even now those who are disposed can meet and discuss the subject of slavery and not be molested at all."

We ask the freemen of the South to ponder over this extract. We ask them to look steadily in the face of the danger that awaits them if they should be so mad as to elect Van Buren to the Presidency. We implore them to aid the Whigs in averting so great a calamity from befalling the country. Let them reflect that the Union may withstand almost any other attack than the one meditated by this Van Buren abolition party in New York, should they unfortunately succeed in working themselves into power. We say, beware!

We will only add, that the above letter is written by a Northern man, who was never in the Southern States.

CAUTION.—We understand that the Van Buren leaders, afraid to meat the issue fairly, between Judge White and Mr Van Buren, are resorting to the disgraceful expedient of circulating a false report that Judge White has withdrawn from the canvass This shows the weakness not less than the wickedness of the party We caution our readers to be on the alert, and not permit the party to succeed by such a device.

Something New.—The Van Buren papers are labouring hard to make their followers believe Gen. Dudley an Abolitionist! The General is owner of a large number of slaves, and denies all power in Congress to touch the subject in any way. But what of that? It is only one more fib added to the multitude that the Van Buren Editors have to account for.

The Van Buren party in Congress, finding themselves unable to prevent the passage of the distribution bill, were, at the last accounts, using every effort to reduce the surplus to be distributed as much as possible, by making large appropriations, for fortifications, &c. The fortification bill passed by the House appropriated three millions of dollars, a sum four times as great as usual to that object. In the Senate, a strong effort was made to reduce the appropriation, but without success.

Death of Mr. Madison!—The Richmond Enquirer brings the melancholy news of the death of this great and good man.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

A GREAT LIGHT—EXTINGUISHED!

The illustrious Madison is no more! The following note from his step-son, Mr. Todd, announces the melancholy intelligence His system was gradually worn down—and he has sunk to rest, like the expiring taper in its socket. According to all the latest accounts, his mind was still as bright and sun-like as ever. "Never (said a distinguished man who saw him but the other day) have I seen *so much mind in so little matter!*" One of the purest men whom any nation has ever produced, and one of the greatest Statesmen that ever lived, has thus departed A nation's gratitude accompanies one of its greatest benefactors to his tomb. In every form in which respect can be paid to his memory, the American People are ready to pay it to James Madison. We have scarcely time to strike off these hasty lines—much less to array our paper, this morning, in *mourning*.

"MONTPELIER, June 28th, 1836.

"*Dear Sir:* Mr. Madison died this morning. He has been some time declining gradually, and at half-past six o'clock he breathed his last.

I am, dear sir, with esteem,
Your friend and obedient servant,
JOHN P. TODD.

THOMAS RITCHIE, ESQ."

Military Academy.—At the recent examination of the Cadets, two North Carolinians were among the five in each of the four classes, who were distinguished above their companions, and thereby entitled themselves to the rank of Lieutenant in the army. They were, Wm. H. Wright, of Wilmington, who stood first in the third class, and Jeremy F. Gilmer, of Guilford, who stood fifth in the fourth class.

Progress of Improvement.—We learn that among the numerous establishments indicative of a determination among our citizens to avail themselves of their advantages as a manufacturing community, one has recently been established at Smithfield, Johnston County, which promises important advantages to that section of the State, and ample remuneration to the enterprizing proprietors. It is a Turpentine Distillery, on a large scale, erected by Col. John McLeod and Turner Reavis, Esq. It has just gone into operation, and its actual product was one gallon of Spirits of Turpentine in 40 seconds. This is at the rate of 900 gallons a day, estimating the day at 10 working hours. It is supposed that it will consume all the raw material collected in that County. The proprietors of this and every other establishment, calculated to promote our prosperity, have our best wishes.

☞The Communication from Richmond County, signed "Luther," is inadmissible, because of its evident personal application to some person or persons unknown to us.

The communications of "Clara" and "Clarence" are unavoidably omitted this week. They shall appear in our next.

The House of Representatives has appointed a Committee to investigate the subject of alleged speculations in the public lands, by Members of Congress, by means of large loans from the pet Banks. The Committee had been engaged in the examination, and it is said meets with great difficulty in screwing facts out of the Pets. One witness declares that the *public* money, when placed in Bank, is *private* money, about the disposal of which Congress has no right to inquire. [We fear it will turn out that there is some truth in this: that much of the public money will be so far private money, that government will never be able to lay hold of it again.] Another refuses, it is said, point blank, to disclose the names of those for whom he has been acting. The Baltimore Pet admits that it had a "fair business transaction" with the leading party candidate for the Vice Presidency, (Col. Johnson.) That a number of Members of Congress, and other official personages, have formed a company to speculate in the public lands, by means of the public deposites, and have purchased millions of acres, is now generally conceded! They go for "*the spoils*"

Causes of the Indian Wars.—We hope that no one of our readers will fail to examine the documents in to-day's paper relative to the causes of the Seminole and Creek wars. In addition, we have a letter from a highly respectable friend who has resided for some years in Chambers county, Ala. in the midst of the Creek Indians, whose statements are altogether to be relied on. From this letter the following are extracts:

"LAFAYETTE, (Chambers C. H.,) Ala., June 23.

"*To the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer:*

Dear Sir: I have regretted that I have not heretofore taken up my pen to disabuse the public through your Journal of impressions which have a tendency to excite unfounded apprehensions among many who have friends in this part of the Creek Nation, and to prevent the injury apt to accrue to the prospects of a new country which are materially dependent on such a reputation as will not check the influx of emigrants At present I need only state, in general, that on the southern boundary, Chambers has been garrisoned by her own citizens, in bodies sufficiently strong to give an efficient check to the enemy if he come northward; that she occasionally sends forth parties to scour the country many miles below that boundary; that on her eastern side is the populous county of Troup, Ga., whose inhabitants have, since the disturbances, manifested a generous sympathy, and combined with the Chambers forces wherever danger was to be sought and difficulty encountered; that recently, a large majority of the Chambers and Tallapoosa *warriors* have gone to the camps near the Head Quarters of the army.—These general statements connected with the fact, that no murder has since the war been committed in Chambers, may serve to show, that that County is now tolerably secure. As to Tallapoosa, let me add a particular instance:—Two or three days ago, I journeyed near the famous Horse Shoe bend, where I learned on the best authority, that the several houses in the vicinity left in haste on the first alarm, unlocked and unguarded, were not at all molested by *friendly* or *hostile*, and that their occupants, on their return, found even the milk in their pitchers untouched As to the newspaper statements of *war scenes* in this quarter, I can direct you to none more likely to be correct than those signed "S. I. McMorris," in the Columbus Enquirer. I am more particular in doing so, because the absurd exaggerations relative to this part of the country seem not only to have crept into newspapers, but to be held orthodox at Washington. A friend has shown me a letter from a distinguished Southern Senator, from which it seems that these Counties are there represented by a large land holder in them, as in possession of the hostile bands of the Creeks, and desolated by the war

Ah! this war! this war! Mr. Editor, is not this war with its pomp and circumstance a strange thing, yea, a very strange thing in your eyes? The Governors, the Major Generals and their thousands are with their red allies closely advancing to crush Neah Emathla and the uncounted (if not countless) warriors of the Uchee swamps. Unknowing in the arts of war, I speak not to censure the wise delay or the solemn preparation; but it is obvious that the foe so cautiously approached, must be an object of dread for his power and his ferocity, and the question arises, what has excited the subdued and half tamed savage and reillumined his eye and warmed his breast with the fires of the past, when as an equal he contended for the soil of his nativity? It is this question sir, which even now is beginning to agitate the public mind near the scene of hostilities. The discussion of it will embrace a much wider sphere and its determination a more deliberate tribunal, if the nation and its legislature are responsive to the cry of a wronged and insulted community. The question here is decided in the opinion of the people, and they stand forth without hesitation, to declare their opinion and to solicit that investigation of the truth which they believe indispensable to the cause of justice and humanity. The people of the Creek Nation and its vicinity believe that these dire calamities, the prostration of the hopes of the husbandman, the deserted mansion, the slaughter of the tender infant, the affrighted matron and industrious citizen, originate in deeper cunning than in that of the savage, and in more cold blooded villainy. In no measured phrase, but with an honest indignation, they charge the distress, the alarm, the ruin, the massacre upon that portion of their fellow citizens known as Speculators on Indian Lands. Their sentiments are embodied in one or more memorials to Congress. To one from Eastern Alabama and Western Georgia, I would particularly refer you, since I have personally been a witness of the unprecedented unanimity with which all classes and all parties have received it. It has appended to it near one thousand bona fide signatures. That it has not more, is attributable to the rapidity with which it was carried through the country—on one day read to a meeting in Tallapoosa, the next in Chambers, the two ensuing in Troop. It is the voice of the whole people. It is well expressed too, by a literary gentleman favorably known.—But whether well or ill expressed, surely the Congress will not deny that which, not the People only, but justice calls for. The memorial pointedly refers to the curious fraud here familiarly known, as the stealing of the Indian Lands. It charges, that the Land Companies interested in that fraud, have covertly excited the defrauded Indians to rebel at the very period when Government investigations were being made, which would strip the spoilers of their prey. It asks of the Congress to cause to be instituted, such procedure as will by a well conducted investigation, show whether these things be so;—To the end, the memorial concludes, that the instigators of this calamitous war be brought to condign punishment.

When the united voice of large communities is respectfully raised to the legislature of the Nation, in a prayer for the investigation of the TRUTH of charges so deeply affecting the honor of the country, of which they declare their own belief, is it expecting too much from the energy and wisdom of Congress to institute efficient legal proceedings for *inquiry?* The appointment of Commissioners, or of the ordinary special committees, with instructions to sit during the recess of Congress, and with powers requisite to bring before them persons and papers, would be simple, and I suppose regular. The proceeding would be *in rem*, and the person of no man need be molested until his guilt be made manifest—nor of course would any arrests be contemplated through the committee of inquiry, or special commissioners. But it has not been the purpose of the memorialists to dictate or even suggest to Congress the details of the procedure which may be instituted. They have only come forward to proclaim to Congress and to the Country, their solemn convictions concerning the origin of the war, and to ask an efficient examination as due to the people of the Creek Country, who as one man, sustain the charges of the memorial. Is it asking too much of you, Mr. Editor, and other writers for the press, to investigate the subject through *the documents* which have been or may be submitted to the public? I am sensible that I have merely taken a most cursory view of it.

Yours, respectfully, N

P. S. 26th June.—The intelligence contained in the Columbus papers of the 23d, is of course in advance of nine of the same date. Neah Mathlah is taken—to the general concern of the land companies There are of course many, or at least some exceptions"

The writer of the above, speaking of failures of the mail, says that the communication through the Creek nation is perfectly easy to any traveller who will take the trouble to seek the thoroughfare through Chambers, Tallapoosa and Coosa counties, on which the prominent points are, West Point, Geo., Lafayette, 15 miles, Dudleysville 12, Oaktuskee 18, Wetumpka 30 miles. He requests that Editors will forward their papers for those places, as heretofore, *via* Columbus, Geo.

CONGRESS.—Indian affairs have formed the most exciting subject of debate during the past week. First, the late Cherokee Treaty, for the carrying into effect of which an appropriation was asked, produced a warm debate and strong opposition, on the ground that the Treaty was obtained by fraud, and was invalid. This position was maintained with great earnestness, but unsuccessfully, the bill having passed the House 127 to 54.

A motion was then made that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to sit during the recess, to examine into the subject, *and rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker.*

Then came the memorial noticed in the letter from our friend of Chambers County, Ala. in another part of this paper, which Mr. Lyon presented as "a most extraordinary and interesting document." Mr. L. offered a resolution referring the subject to the President for investigation, &c. On this a very interesting debate arose.

Mr. Wise led the way, by objecting to the reference, preferring an inquiry by a committee. He had information that the allegations of the memorial were true But the little that was obtained from the Departments was like drawing their eye-teeth from them. Mr. Bell concurred, declaring that it was the duty of the House to investigate the subject; and that it was useless to refer it to the President, who had already appointed commissioners to investigate it; but they had done nothing. Mr. Hawes said there were frauds enough in relation to the Indians and the public lands to sink any government on the face of the earth. If the House would permit the investigation, it would save millions to the government. Mr. Mann of N. Y. objected to a committee, which he said would be utterly impotent. They were among the humbugs of the day. Mr. Peyton said it was a new doctrine that the House was powerless in inquiring into public frauds and abuses. It was a part of the system in pursuance of which the House had steadily refused, during the present session, to authorize any inquiry into public abuses. Mr Adams spoke warmly in reply to the remark of Mr. Mann. He considered it a sentiment impeaching the Constitution. But as to the fact: was the Post Office investigation a humbug? And yet that investigation had been resisted at every step. It was denied that there was any thing corrupt then, but he presumed Mr. Mann would hardly rise and deny it now. The debate had not terminated at our last accounts.

The Senate unanimously adopted Mr. Clay's resolution relative to Texas; viz: That its independence ought to be acknowledged as soon as it is made to appear that a national government is established.

The bill to change the time of meeting of Congress, which had been vetoed by the President, was lost in the Senate, and another bill, to fix the commencement of the next session on the 1st Nov., which had passed the House, was also lost in the Senate.

Mr White's resolution to rescind the resolution of 1833, in relation to the President's abuse of power, has been rejected, only himself and Mr. King of Geo voting for it He stated that he offered it in accordance with the wishes of the people of Tennessee. Mr. Benton's expunging resolution was then taken up, and after a few remarks, it not being pressed by Mr. Benton, or any one else, was suffered to lie on the table. It is evident that it could not be passed. Mr. Clay cited a precedent from the Pennsylvania Legislature, in which it was decided, 78 to 3, that no proceeding could be expunged from the record! Both the present Senators of that State were then in the Legislature, and voted with the majority.

Mr. Benton's bill to make gratuities of land to certain Western States, has been laid on the table (rejected) on motion of Mr. Mangum, 22 to 17.

The bill for the re-organization of the Post Office has passed both Houses, and is doubtless a law.

On the 1st inst. Mr. King of Ala. was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate, Mr Van Buren having withdrawn for the remainder of the session. Mr. King had 22 votes, Mr. Southard 14, Scattering 4.

In the House, Mr. McKay again submitted his resolution for a reduction of the revenue from duties. Yeas 127, nays 72—not two-thirds.

Mr. Wise also made an effort, equally unsuccessful, to get in his resolution relative to Whitney and the Deposite Banks.

The President communicated the death of Mr. Madison to both Houses by Message; and in both, the most feeling eulogies were spoken by Mr. Rives, Mr. Patton and Mr. J. Q Adams. The Senate appointed a committee of seven, and the House a committee of one member from each State (Mr. Deberry from N. C.) who afterwards reported resolutions to clothe both Halls in mourning, that the members wear crape for 30 days, and that it be recommended to the people of the U. S. to wear crape for 30 days: which were unanimously adopted.

The nomination of Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, as Minister to France, was confirmed by the Senate, *unanimously*, as soon as announced. It is understood that he will continue in charge of the War Department until October, when his commission as Minister will take effect. It is also said to be the avowed determination of the President not to appoint a successor to the War Department, during the present administration, and that Mr. Harris, the Chief Clerk, will act as Secretary of War from October to March next.

It is believed that the difficulty of making a selection from the several rival aspirants to the office, is the cause of this singular determination.

From the *Cherokee* country, we learn that apprehensions of danger had in a great measure subsided. A correspondent from Franklin, Macon county, writes us, that there are no hostile indications by the Indians, and that the treaty is not so odious to them as was at first supposed. We are glad to learn that there is likely to be no disturbance between them and the North Carolinians, with whom they have always lived on terms of amity.—*Rutherfordton Gazette.*

We understand that his Excellency, Governor Spaight, who is now in this place, received instructions from the Secretary of War, by Wednesday's mail, to hold himself in readiness to comply with such requisition as Gen. Wool may find it necessary to make on the militia of the State. This requisition, we presume, will depend on the movements of the Cherokees within our borders, who are said to entertain hostile intentions.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Terrible Rail Road Accident.—A few days ago, the train of cars from Boston came in contact with the train from Providence, both engines were destroyed, with the first two cars of each train, and many persons dreadfully injured.

Steam Boat Disaster.—The boat Rob Roy, on her passage from New Orleans to Louisville, burst her boiler on the 9th ult., by which 6 persons were killed, and 22 wounded, all of them boat hands or deck passengers. Not a single cabin passenger was hurt.

A company of joiners and house carpenters have made a strike in Mobile, for an increase of wages of from $3 and $3 50 to $4. They paraded the streets on the 19th, with a flag, fife and drum, and made speeches urging the formation of a Society.

A great *desideratum* has just been accomplished in steam boats. The steam boat Novelty, has made a trip from New York to Albany, 160 miles, in 10 hours 27 minutes, against wind and tide She is about 250 feet long, and one of the largest boats in the world The object of the voyage was to test Professor Nott's principle of making *Anthracite Coal* tributary to steam navigation. The triumph is said to be complete. We shall give the details in our next. The great advantages are, 1st, that there is personal security against both fire and water—no sparks from the Anthracite. &c. 2ndly It removes all danger from the bursting of the boiler, and therefore deserves the name of a *life preserver;* for, such is the construction of its boiler, that, "if it should give way, the rent would include only the bursting of a tube in a box, and of the size of a gun barrel, from which a teapot of boiling water would escape"—the boiler consisting of a series of such tubes put together. 3dly. Great economy of fuel—as the *Novelty* burns on a trip from N. Y. to Albany, only 17 or 18 tons of coal—but at 20 tons, attendance, &c., the whole cost is $134—whereas, 40 cords of wood, &c., &c., would come up to $244. Here is an estimated saving of $110 per day—equal in six months running, to $19,800. This will be an immense gain to the Anthracite region of Pennsylvania and Virginia—besides opening a new era to steam sea-navigation. The great obstacle hitherto has been the difficulty and expense of carrying wood enough to bear the vessel across the Atlantic. Now it is predicted that "in 24 months, packets will be in motion to Liverpool and Havre, &c., propelled by steam generated by Anthracite Coal," &c. Steam power seems really to be yet in its infancy—wonderful as the revolutions are which it has already wrought.

Richmond Enquirer.

"THE DOCTOR" is the title of a singular book issued from the prolific press of the Harpers, New York—it is made up of so many detached parts, that the desultory reader cannot go amiss in scanning its pages. We take an extract at random, for the benefit of our fair patrons.

"Young ladies! you who have sat to Sir Thomas [Lawrence,] or any artist of his school, I will tell you how your portraits may be rendered more useful monitors to you in your progress through life than the mirror was to Helen, and how you may derive more satisfaction from them when you are grown old. Without supposing that you actually "called up a look" for the painter's use, I may be certain that none of you, during the times of your sitting, permitted any feeling of ill humour to cast a shade over your countenance; and that if you were not conscious of endeavoring to put on your best looks for the occasion, the painter was desirous of catching them; and would catch the best he could. The most thoughtless of you need not be told that you cannot retain the charms of youthful beauty; but you may retain the charm of an amiable expression through life.

Never allow yourselves to be seen with a worse face than you wore for the painter!—Whenever you feel ill-tempered, remember that you look ugly; and be assured that every emotion of fretfulness, of ill humour, of anger, of irritability, of impatience, of pride, haughtiness, envy or malice—any unkind, any uncharitable, any ungenerous feeling, lessens the likeness to your picture, and not only deforms you while it lasts, but leaves its trace behind; for the effect of the passions upon the face is more rapid and more certain than that of time."

POSTSCRIPT.

Extract of a letter received in Augusta, dated
BEAR CREEK, Henry County, Geo. 7
June 24th, 1836. 5

"We have just heard from the Indian war. A Volunteer, from this county, came home last evening, stating that a fight between our men and the Indians took place, I think, last Monday, and 150 Indians were killed, 25 or 30 taken prisoners, and only two of our men were wounded."

Charleston, July 4.

FROM FLORIDA.

The Steam Packet *Dolphin*, Capt. PENNOYER, from St. Augustine, via St. Marys, and 10 hours from Savannah, arrived last evening, but brought no papers.

We learn from Capt. PENNOYER, that Major JULIUS F. HEILEMAN, of the 2nd Regiment of U. S. Artillery, the gallant hero of the last Indian battle, died at Fort Drane on the 27th of June.

From the Garrison at St. Johns we have the most disastrous accounts.—Of 240 men, 180 were sick, among whom were 5 officers out of 10.

At the post at Gregory's Ferry, there were near 50 families from the interior—all sickly, and from two to four dying daily from chills, fevers and the measles

The buildings at Fort King, which had been abandoned, have since been burned by the Indians.

☞It is stated in the Milton Spectator, that his Honor, Judge *Settle*, has withdrawn his name as elector from the White ticket. The fact has also been communicated to us from unquestionable authority. We know not what reason the Judge assigns for so doing but we approve of it, as all those who administer the law should keep free and untrammeled from party struggles, and as much as lieth in them, preserve our judicial tribunals free from party influence, and thereby keep the confidence in the impartiality of the Judiciary unshaken.

At a late meeting held at Wentworth, Rockingham county, *Thomas L. Leseur*, Esq., was placed on the White Electoral Ticket in the place of Judge Settle.

Salem Chronicle.

"*Enigma.*—What great thing has Martin Van Buren ever done for the South.

Natchez Courier.

This is considerable of an enigma, to be sure: but we can match it, we guess. What thing, great or small, has Martin Van Buren ever done for the North.—*Buffalo Journal.*

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Tuesday evening last, after a brief illness, Mr. ROBERT C. McMASTER, Merchant, a native of Montgomery County

In this town, on the 29th ultimo, HENRY ELISHA STEDMAN, infant son of John M. Stedman.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 3d, steamer Clarendon, Rothwell, Capt. and Engineer, with Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Dry Goods, &c &c. for J. Huske & Son, John McArn, B. Rose, Gardner & McKethan, Jas. Baker, W. S. Latta, G. & L. Hurlbutt, Jas Martine, Nott & Starr, Willkings & Belden, A. W. Carpenter, P. P Johnson, P. Pearce, B. Beach, C. T. Haigh, D O'Hanlon, G. W. Hutton, Jos. Baker, of this place; and for J. W. Norwood, D. & D. McRae, Giles S. McLean, Brower & Troy, Rev E. McNair, Evans, Horn & Co., A. Cowan, Watson & Elliot, W. & A. Stith, S Linley & Son, and B. Utley, of the interior

Also, June 29th, Steamer Henrietta, with Boat Henry Clay in tow, with Dry Goods, and Sugar, for Jno. McArn, W. Winslow, Joseph Baker, H. P. Peck, Nott & Starr, P. I. Tillinghast, E. L. Winslow, E. J. Hale, Hall & Johnson, J. Martine, C. P. Mallett, W. S. Latta, John M. Dobbin, T. Sandford & Co. G. & L. Hurlbutt, J. G. & J. H. Cook, G. C. McNeill, C. T. Haigh, Willkings & Belden, of this place, and for W. A. Williams, D. & D. McRae, Reives & Taylor, Meroney & Barclay, Albert Torrence, Marsh & Reives, Evans, Horn, & Co. D Monroe, Stockton & Sudgen, H. Humphreys, H. Ledford, J. Conrad, and Winston & Sumner of the Interior.

DEPARTED, on the 5th, steamer Clarendon, with light freight.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 7.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	47 a 50
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	12½	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12½ a 14½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, new	14 a 15	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	75 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$5½ a 6	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	16 a 17½

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
451 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf.*

Bishop Ives's Charge.

JUST RECEIVED, a few copies of the Charge delivered by Bishop Ives at the late Convention.

ALSO,

Sketches of Switzerland, by Cooper, author of the Spy, &c.; Watkins Tottle: Life on the Lakes; Sea Port Town; Coleridge's Letters, &c.; Laws of Etiquette; Comstock on Silk Culture; Symington on the Atonement; Recollections of the House of Lords, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

July 7, 1836.

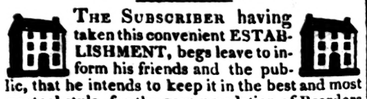
Money Found!

A FEW weeks ago, some person unknown, left a POCKET BOOK, or WALLETT on the counter at the Liberty Point Bake Shop, containing a small sum of Money in Bank notes. Every inquiry having failed to lead to a discovery of the owner—this is to inform him, that he can have his money on application at either of the Printing Offices in this town and paying the expenses of advertising.

H. MITCHELL.

July 5. 96 1*w.*

JACKSON HOTEL,
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of. He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.

WILLIAM CADE.

March 28, 1836. 82-tf..

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kffs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs. Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4-4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836.

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-*tf.*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of good moral standing, well qualified to teach the dead langauges, besides other Branches of Science, and a native citizen. To such a one, a liberal salary will be given as a private Tutor. Apply to the Editor for information.

June 6. 92-2mo.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons &
GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

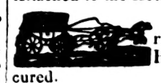
LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

A HEAVY STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel, American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

James H. Jarman & others, vs. Zechariah Davis & others. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Bartholomew Colley and his wife Winnifred, Nimrod W. Long and his wife Catharine, and Malachi Davis are not residents of this State: *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made for three months in some newspaper in this State, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of September next, and answer or plead to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of March, 1836.

[86-3m] JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr. Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63-tf.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company. }
February 28, 1836. }

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road —and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m.)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr. J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention.

J. W. POWELL.

April 7, 1836. 83 6m

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THIS well known Watering place, situated in Warren county, North Carolina, will be ready for the reception of Company by the 25th inst. The Medicinal qualities of the Water are so fully established, that it is considered unnecessary to say any thing in proof of their efficacy.

Rooms have been prepared with Fire places for invalids, and no attention will be omitted that can, in any way, conduce to the comfort of Visitors.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 1, 1836. 87-t10July

Shocco Springs.

HAVING applied to the celebrated Doctor MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, Professor of Chemistry, &c., for an analysis of the Water of Shocco Springs, he has, after much care, sent me the following statement of its mineral qualities:

Carbonic acid or fixed air in a Pint of water	2 2.15
Oxygen gas,	12.105
Nitrogen gas,	3 23.8

It also holds in solution
Muriate of Magnesia,
Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts)
Carbonate of Lime; and
Sulphate of Lime.

It may therefore, be classed among the Acidulous and Saline Waters, and recommended as deobstruent and corroborant.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 13.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS, among which are the following, viz:—

25 ps. supr. supr. Cloths, various colours,
1 case Erminets and Sattinetts,
1 case Crape Camlets,
20 cases about 1000 ps. fancy PRINTS,
40 ps. supr. Irish Linens,
50 " long Lawns,
54 ps. Princettas,
50 ps. Merino Circassians,
25 ps. 6-4 French Bombazine,
2 cases blue Drills,
1 " colored Drills,
1 " Stormants,
4 " Rowen Cassimeres,
2 cases corded Skirts,
1 bale red Padding,
3 cases brown Linen Drills,
1 " colored Cambric,
1 " Umbrellas and Parasols,
Black Lastings, Brochellas, Buckskins, Canton Cords, Leopold Drills, Jaconets, plain Muslins, plain and figured Swiss do, French Ginghams, Parisian Muslins and Prints, black and colored Silks, Vestings, &c., Dundee and Russia Sheetings, Diapers, &c, Satin Beaver and Fur Hats, Palm leaf do, Table Diapers and Table Covers, superior Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, new style fancy Bonnets, superior single and double barrel Shot Guns, Scythe Blades, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

April 13. JOHN MUNN.

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

Whitville, (N. C.) March 22, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 4. 83.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W. Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.*

96-tf.

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call or send their orders.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount.

April 26, 1836. 86tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING
LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59-*tf.*

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and pit cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 26, 1836. 86-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER *COMPLAINTS.*

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excerneant function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the *"Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,"* for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and excrementitious functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m